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University Students Call Off Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Hebrew University students' strike was called off on Tuesday night and classes are due to be resumed at 2 p.m. today (Wednesday).

The decision was taken by the strike action committee following receipt of a message from the President of the University and confirmation in writing from the Prime Minister's Office of Mr. Ben-Gurion's request, made before the strike, for a two weeks' respite to study the students' claims against the tuition rates that have been approved by the Government.

Prof. Binyamin Mazar the same day had urged the students to return to their studies and promised that no student would be kept out of University due to lack of facilities. The University itself will see to it that every needy student has the opportunity to study, he said.

Ultimatum

The Faculty of Natural Sciences earlier had presented the committee with a ultimatum: either end the strike or to hold a referendum, and its representative was allowed on the committee in an advisory capacity.

The meeting was held in a small office of the Association's premises with some 30 odd students crowding around the committee and joining in the frequent eruptions.

Reopening Talks

The decision noted that the strike "on behalf of the just claims of the students" was being called off "with the aim of reopening discussion on the Agranat Report in an atmosphere of good will." The committee further decided that a meeting to inform the students of the situation will be held at noon today.

An alternative resolution to

Nazis Anti-Jewish Policy Cost Germany Britain's Sympathy

LONDON (Reuter). — The Nazis' anti-Jewish policy caused the loss of British sympathy for Germany after the First World War, the late King George V told Hitler in April, 1934.

The account of the conversation, given by the Ambassador, Leopold von Hoesch, to the Nazi Foreign Minister, was the last volume of captured German documents on foreign policy published here on Tuesday. The series, edited jointly by Britain, France and the U.S., covers the period from October 15, 1933, to June 13, 1934.

Highlights of the period include Nazi Germany's decision in October, 1933, to leave the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference, and the raised German defence budget of the following spring.

Exaggerated' Reports

In his talk with King George V at Windsor on April 24, 1934, von Hoesch reported that the King "pointed out that the English political sentiment towards Germany improved quickly after World War One and eventually achieved a considerable measure of friendly understanding, to be reversed with surprising rapidity when the change occurred in Germany."

The King traced that reversal primarily to the treatment of the Jewish problem and the reports about concentration camps, which he himself thought exaggerated.

The German Ambassador then recorded criticism by King George V of Nazi rearmament policy.

37 Known Dead in S. African Floods

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter). — At least 37 people have been killed by floods, the heaviest in living memory, in Natal and the neighbouring areas of Cape Province.

Between seven and 10 inches of rain have fallen in the past three days and damage is believed to run to millions of pounds sterling.

The victims include an Indian family of 13 who were swept away and drowned in

Owing to the funeral today at 12 noon of our Chief Medical Officer

Boris [Dov] Pliskin

The Malben offices will be closed today, in mourning.

Malben-Joint

Joint Services in Israel

The Management and Staff

The Hebrew University — Hadassah Medical School

JERUSALEM

mourns the untimely death of

Dr. Boris Pliskin

and expresses its deep sympathy to the bereaved family and Malben in Israel.

Ogden Reid Wins Over Hostile Senators

Jerusalem Post Reporter

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Prof. Binyamin Mazar the same day had urged the students to return to their studies and promised that no student would be kept out of University due to lack of facilities. The University itself will see to it that every needy student has the opportunity to study, he said.

As part of the party maneuvering, the Herut representative originally had also proposed a new referendum, but later, for the sake of unanimity, joined with the General Zionists, members of the reporting committee, in amending the resolution of the majority. The latter included the Mapai representative who had raised his own vote.

Mr. Telz testified at the two-hour session of the Committee which has to decide whether to recommend his confirmation to the Senate.

Senator J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the Committee, spoke out strongly a week ago against the appointment by the U.S. of "amateur diplomats." At that time he told Mr. Reid that it would be up to him to demonstrate his qualifications in connection with my visit. Their efforts are evidence of their cordial hospitality and of their sympathy for Israel.

On Tuesday Senator Fulbright submitted Mr. Reid to an hour of intensive questioning. At the end, Senator Wayne Morse intervened to congratulate Mr. Reid on his answer to Senator Fulbright's questions. "I think you have done an admirable job on the basis of the record so far," Senator Morse told Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid assured the Committee that nothing could be further from his mind than to assume his appointment post as "a springboard to a political career in New York."

He emphasized that his main interest was in the field of foreign policy, that he was ready to serve in Israel for a considerable period of time and that he might be interested in a permanent diplomatic career.

During his answer to Senator Fulbright, Mr. Reid said that he and his wife had started to study Hebrew shortly after the post of Ambassador to Israel had been offered to him by President Eisenhowe

r. "I have been impressed with that," remarked Senator George Aiken. "Could you perhaps give the Committee a phrase in Hebrew?"

Mr. Reid, after a moment of reflection, obliged, and translated it to Hebrew: "We want peace between all the states of the world."

Mr. Reid described Israel as a most important country with a "bright" future and a record achievement in his mind at the moment.

"I would hope that the relations between Israel and her neighbours would improve," he added. "I would hope that the refugee question could be resolved."

During the course of the hearing, Senator Fulbright disclosed that Mr. Abba Eban, the retiring Israeli Ambassador, called on him about six weeks ago to tell him that he was leaving.

"Without my soliciting his view, he volunteered the opinion that this was a very acceptable appointment and the appointment of Mr. Reid was highly of Mr. Reid and was in his mind," he said.

"Whether his motives was to say goodbye or to discuss your appointment, only he knows," the Senator told Mr. Reid.

Senate Body Approves Strauss for Commerce

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. Senate Commerce Committee on Tuesday approved by a vote of 11 to 2 the nomination of Mr. Lewis Strauss, former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, as Secretary of Commerce.

The voting was nine to eight and the nomination will now be considered by the full Senate.

Mr. Neil McElroy said on Tuesday after conferring with President Eisenhower that he intends to remain indefinitely as U.S. Secretary of Defense.

Court To Rule On El Al Case Tuesday

THE HAGUE (Reuter). — The International Court of Justice announced on Tuesday that it would hold a public session on May 21 to announce its verdict on objections raised by Bulgaria in its dispute with Israel over the shooting down of an El Al passenger plane on July 27, 1958, with the loss of 58 lives.

The court then chased the remaining villagers to the Australian Petroleum Company camp at nearby Bwata before breaking off to return to the hills, the Administrator of Papua, Brigadier D.M. Cleland, reported.

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Opposition Parties 'Satisfied' With Histadrut Elections

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Leaders of the main opposition parties met with the results of the Histadrut elections. They said they regarded them as Mapai's majority both in the Labour Federation and in the country as a whole.

For Ahud Ha'avoda, its veteran leader, Mr. Beri Repet, was more than satisfied with the increase in Ahud Ha'avoda's vote to 17%. Those who abdicated their seats, so at Mapai's expense, he declared. Similarly, he was encouraged by Mapai's loss of its majority in seven Labour Councils and in the Building Workers Union.

Mr. Repet was quite sure that Ahud Ha'avoda would not lose mandates in the Knesset elections in the light of Sunday's poll. He was even positive that his party's strength would increase. Concerning a united Labour bloc to the Knesset elections, Mr. Repet said, "We have always been in favour of a bloc and we have not changed our stand."

Mr. H. Zeidler, Secretary of Ha'oved Hatzioni, said the election results were a sign that his party's ideas were taking root in wider circles of the "thinking public." He said that support for his party had risen steadily since 1951, particularly in the urban areas.

Leftward Trend

Mr. H. Rubin, Mapai M.K., was also satisfied with the results, which he said demonstrated a leftward trend among the workers and Mapai could no longer claim to rule the Histadrut alone. He noted Mapai's gains and Mapai's losses especially in the Labour Councils.

Mapai Lost Slightly Less in Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The final Histadrut election results will be known only within the next few days, the Histadrut Central Elections Committee reported on Tuesday.

On Monday, Mapai had 85.2 per cent of the total. On Tuesday, with 27,500 votes counted out of 51,000, Mapai had edged up to 54.7 per cent. Mapai's increases, which were due to votes cast at work places, were won at the expense of all other parties.

The three main losers were Mapai, whose percentage decreased from 54.7 per cent to 51 per cent; Ahud Ha'avoda from 17.3 per cent to 16.7 per cent; and the Progressives, from 9.8 per cent to 9.1 per cent.

The three minor parties, the General Zionists, the Religious Workers and the Communists, sustained smaller losses.

We regret to announce the sudden death of

CHAMAN (Hans Peter) KATZ

THE BEREAVED FAMILY

On Thursday, May 21, 1959,
on the anniversary of the death of the late

DAVID REMEZ,

his family, friends and associates will visit his grave.

A special bus will leave Tel Aviv from 15 Sderot Keren Kayemet Le-Israel at 3 p.m.

The Assembly at the grave in Zikhron Yaakov will be at 4.15 p.m.

We deeply regret to announce the untimely death of

Dr. Boris Pliskin

Malben's Medical Director,

The Management and Staff
MALBEN HOSPITAL
Sha'ar Menashe

We join in mourning the untimely passing of one of our founding members and outstanding collaborators.

Dr. Boris Pliskin

Israel Gerontological Society

With deep sorrow we mourn the passing of

Dr. Boris Pliskin

our leader, teacher and friend

MALBEN NURSES

We mourn the untimely death of

Dr. Boris Pliskin

Chief Medical Officer of Malben, a great and beloved personality is lost to us. We join his family and Malben in mourning his passing.

The Management and Staff,
Pardess Katz Hospital

Mollet Decorates Khoushy and Dori

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The former French Premier, M. Guy Mollet, and Mme. Mollet, were the guests of this city on Tuesday and were received at the City Hall by the Mayor and members of the Town Council. M. Mollet presented Mayor Abba Khoushy with the Order of the Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, as a mark of appreciation "to a great Mayor."

The visitors toured Haifa, accompanied by the French Ambassador, M. Pierre Gilbert, and the Director-General of the Defence Ministry, Mr. S. Peretz.

At the Technion, M. Mollet regarded the partial success of Oriental communities lists in Afuda and Hadar as a "success" if unpleasant phenomena.

A rightward trend was seen by Dr. E. Rimalt, M.K., the leader of the General Zionist workers faction. He was pleased at the votes given his party in such places as Ramat Gan, Tel Aviv, and Herzliya.

Concerning a united Labour bloc to the Knesset elections, Mr. Repet said, "We have always been in favour of a bloc and we have not changed our stand."

Mr. H. Zeidler, Secretary of Ha'oved Hatzioni, said the election results were a sign that his party's ideas were taking root in wider circles of the "thinking public." He said that support for his party had risen steadily since 1951, particularly in the urban areas.

Leftward Trend

Mr. H. Rubin, Mapai M.K., was also satisfied with the results, which he said demonstrated a leftward trend among the workers and Mapai could no longer claim to rule the Histadrut alone. He noted Mapai's gains and Mapai's losses especially in the Labour Councils.

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Mapai, whose percentage decreased from 54.7 per cent to 51 per cent; Ahud Ha'avoda from 17.3 per cent to 16.7 per cent; and the Progressives, from 9.8 per cent to 9.1 per cent.

The three minor parties, the General Zionists, the Religious Workers and the Communists, sustained smaller losses.

FINAL RESULTS

Final results in the following locations are:

Kfar Saba: Mapai 1,692; Ahud Ha'avoda 1,267; Ha'oved Hatzioni 104; Ha'oved Hadati 14.

Afula: Mapai 1,265; Ahud Ha'avoda 1,025; Ha'oved Hatzioni 23; Ha'oved Hadati 20.

Bnei Brak: Mapai 2,041; Ahud Ha'avoda 1,000; Ha'oved Hatzioni 1,900 (74.4%). This represents a drop of two per cent for Mapai and of approximately one per cent for Ahud Ha'avoda, with a two per cent rise for Ha'oved Hatzioni and a smaller increase for the General Zionists.

Mapai led by an overwhelming majority in the local branch of the Clerks Union and by only 42 per cent in the local branch of the Building Workers Union.

The first results coming in from the elections to the Working Women's Council show that the women have taken greater interest in voting than did their men folk. An increase in Mapai's strength is evident, especially in the moshav movement where Mapai is understood to have received 86 per cent of the General Zionists.

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Mapai spokesman said on

Tuesday night that his party hoped to thrash out all outstanding differences with Ahud Ha'avoda. Steps in this direction would be taken on Wednesday, he said.

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The first results coming in from the elections to the Working Women's Council show that the women have taken greater interest in voting than did their men folk. An increase in Mapai's strength is evident, especially in the moshav movement where Mapai is understood to have received 86 per cent of the General Zionists

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Wednesday, May 20, 1959
20 Iyar, 5719. 15 El'Ha'ad

FROM whichever angle one looks at the Hebrew University students' strike, it represents paradoxes and it is
WAS THE peculiarities, **STRIKE** hard to es-
NECESSARY cape the feel-
ing that it was one of the events which got out of hand through a combination of inertia and mismanagement, with a dash of malice added by those who always enjoy putting a spoke into the wheel of any functioning machine. The inertia is that of the students, almost half of whom failed to take part in the referendum on the strike, leaving the other half to determine on a vital a step.

That they soon had second thoughts on the matter was indicated by the pressure to end the strike that increased with each succeeding day of idleness, but they have already paid for their indifference and irresponsibility by the work lost, and by the loss of dignity and maturity evidenced by their civic negligence. Had they decided to continue to strike, the move might have resulted in consequences more serious and further reaching than they anticipated.

There can be little doubt that a good many students will find it difficult to produce the IL150 that is being added to their tuition fees. Jobs are not easy to come by in Jerusalem, and most students work hard enough to keep themselves and stay at the University. However, the strike raises a most fundamental issue which can be considered in this context as well as in any other. This question, which has remained open, is whether the State should at this time attempt to provide free — or near-free — tuition for all those wishing to acquire a university education who qualify for entrance.

It must be stressed here that the University authorities promise to maintain their policy by which no student has ever had to abandon his studies for lack of means, since scholarships of one kind or another have been and are always found to provide for those in real need. Further, it should be evident that the State itself is interested in the production of mental technicians (engineers, physicists, chemists) to fill various posts in our economy. At the same time we must look to the humanities to supply teachers and most of the higher grades of administrative officials. Students of superior ability, as well as those essential to the economy of the country, must certainly be assured of their university education.

But what about the rest? Is it reasonable and just to ask the State which cannot yet afford to offer free secondary education to provide students of average ability at only a minor fraction of its cost? Ideally, it should indeed be happy to provide free higher education for all, but our economic position is very far from ideal, and many other matters have higher priority.

It is indeed paradoxical that secondary schooling should be paid for by parents, sometimes without, where parents cannot pay, while the burden of paying for the university should be chiefly borne by the State — which means the taxpayer, of course. So long as the gifted and those preparing for essential professions are certain of their education, there is no reason why the scions of the rich, such as they are in Israel, should not contribute more to the upkeep of the university. There is not even reason to believe that any sizable number of working students will actually abandon their studies over the problem of earning an additional IL15 a month, though it may make life harder for them. Thus there is perhaps good reason to re-examine the whole question of who pays and how much, however shocking it may at first seem to superannuated egalitarian preachers.

If there is one more lesson to be learned from this free-for-all, it is that as it is, it is the University students, like the Technion students in Haifa, must be made to realize that they cannot dictate to their professors how these institutions of higher learning should be run.

SIR ROY STILL IN SADDLE

Rhodesian Premier's Personal Popularity Untouched

By GEORGE CLAY

SALISBURY, S. Rhodesia
TWO events in the Central African Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have demonstrated the grip on the country held by the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, and his United Federal Party, and revealed the sources of his power.

Sir Roy wants independent Dominion status for the Federation when the constitutional review is held next year, thus prolonging the Preventive Detention Act as "based on other than Christian principles" was rejected by 96 votes to 46.

That popular sanction for the Federal Party's tactics and for similar action in Nyasaland made through the Federation, which accepted the Federalists' Central African alliance plans as an alternative to the Federation, but accepted the need for, and the form of, the Government's action against African congresses.

Offhand Seizure
Perhaps the most significant event of the Federal Parliament's session, however, was the one in which the Government took over control of the African Affairs Board — the body intended to act as a constitutional check on discriminatory legislation.

The Constitution provides for the Board with power to hold up the passing of any legislation which it regards as discriminating to the disadvantage of Africans. It comprises the three European Members of Parliament charged with special responsibility to African, plus three of the six specially-elected African Members of Parliament. These three Africans are elected by six African Members and three European Members for African interests sitting together.

At the London conference which preceded the Federation, the chief reason for setting up such a Board was stated as being to give a sense of security to Africans during the period when their right to exercise political pressure would be limited. It envisaged as an independent and impartial body, and in fact the Board set up during the Federal Government's first term of office did have preponderance of independent Africans. But the new Board was elected on the same lines as the old, and the Federal Party used its numerical superiority in the small electoral group to ensure that four of the six members of the board were members of the Party. An independent African who served on the Board during its first term was discarded.

Thus, legislation put forward by the Federal Party Government will be judged by the Federal Party majority on the Board. But although the independent European member for African interests, John Moffat, and the independent African member, Dauti Yamba, protested to the House that this

was a breach of the spirit of the Constitution, the Government attempted no defense of this manoeuvre. It left it to one of its African members of the Board, Godwin Lewanika, merely to give an assurance that Party loyalty would not interfere with his independent assessment of any contentious measure.

The Government's attitude on this issue is fairly typical of the conservative party which it ignores the occasional very small dissentient voice. On the evidence of these Parliamentary sessions, the United Federal Party Government can also afford to be fairly complacent about the Dominion Party challenge.

In fact, it is so confident that dissatisfaction and dissent within the Dominion Party will split it before long, that it has allowed a spokesman to put officially a list of those Dominion Party members it would accept into its ranks if they crossed the floor.

Sir Roy Welensky's personal popularity does not seem to have suffered as a result of the events of recent weeks, though his go-it-alone threat to Britain started the Federation and drew widespread criticism at the time, he seems to have weathered this storm so effectively that the "Central African Examiner" — Sir Roy's personal organ — interprets his "blunt warning" as having caused second thoughts among his critics in Britain and helped turn the tide in favour of the Federation. Which is just the sort of interpretation to inspire a pugnacious Premier to more pugnacious talk.

HEARD ABROAD

It is no use telling us
that the speed of sound if
your direction is wrong. —

Mr. Heathcoat Amory, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

I cannot help it if every
time I open my mouth
nobody's there. — Mr. Ian Macleod, Minister of Labour.

One does not resign from the
Academy; one is "immortal" —

Mr. Francois Mauriac.

It is the avowed aim of the other
parties was to relegate Mapai to a
minority status, writes
the coming Knesset and
local elections.

Mapai's slight losses may indicate
a certain measure of disgust with it on the part of some voters.

Ha'adot (Histadrut) writes

that the voter who had to choose between the continued services of a viable, dynamic

majority party and a coalition

of small parties had decided

in favour of the former. How

ever, while the small drop

suffered by Mapai may be

deemed insignificant, the party

should not fail to probe the

influence of the 25 per

cent who voted themselves

from the polling booths should

also be looked into.

Al Hanan (Mapam) writes

that Mapai's rule would

have been lower, perhaps even

giving it only a minority, had

the campaign been carried on

fairly and without pressure.

Lamerhav (Ahdut HaAvoda)

writes that its party's fortunes

rest on the shoulders of the

people, not on the shoulders of

the party that represents

the working class.

Ha'ir (National Religious)

writes that we must

not lose sight of the fact that

in this field he suffered.

It is the time that this "merchandise," like other kinds, should have the benefit of competition, to ensure that the Jerusalem public should be treated properly.

NORA AVIAD

Jerusalem, April 15.

A line announcing the post-

ponement of this recital was in-

serted in the usual Israel Phil-

harmonic Orchestra notices in

the Jerusalem Post of May 12

and May 14.

ED.

FRIDAY TOURS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — It is difficult to under-

stand why a govern-

ment body — namely, the

Government Tourist Infor-

mation Office — schedules

an afternoon function on

Friday, from 4:00 to 7:00

p.m., at the artist's village

of Ein Hod (as announced

on April 16). Even though

the number of observant

tourists is small, we question

the encouragement of pat-

ronizing "black" taxis on the

Sabbath, since the 5:45 a.m.

in Haifa today, not to mention

the exclusion of a "minority"

group in Israel.

It would seem to me the

Government Tourist Office

should do well to clear all

functions by merely refer-

ring to a simple calendar giving

all pertinent facts.

Yours, etc.

BYRD HUNTER

Jerusalem, April 17.

Tourist Corporation

Replies

A tour to Ein Hod was

organized on a Friday after-

noon and did, in fact, return

after the start of the Sab-

ath.

Future tours organized on

Fridays will end well before

the Sabbath commences.

M. GIDRON

Public Relations Department

Government Tourist

Corporation

G.W.B.

Jerusalem, May 11.

SHARAV OUTSIDE

SHARAV INSIDE

COOL INSIDE

WITH

Emerson U.S.A. '59

Streamlined Air Conditioner

Notice is hereby given to Jerusalem

participants in the above scheme

that the Housing Lottery

Draw for the 1959/60

Building Year will be

held at the Tel Or

Cinema, Rehov Ha-

poalim, on Thursday,

May 21, 1959

at 3 p.m.

All Participants Are

Invited to Attend

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